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The People's Korea

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Kim Yong Sam Ends Hunger Strike but Vowes to Continue Struggle for Restoration of Democracy

Mr. Kim Yong Sam, former head of the banned New Democratic Party, on June 9 said he was ending a hunger strike he began on May 18, but vowed he would continue a struggle for democratic reforms in south Korea.

Mr. Kim said in a statement he was giving up the fast at the insistence of his supporters, family members and others. He also charged there had been a "conspiracy" on the part of "government" authorities to try and bring an end to the hunger strike.

He was urging the Chon Du Hwan junta to release and rehabilitate all political prisoners, including students, to guarantee freedom of the press and amend the "constitution" to allow the people to directly elect the nation's leader.

In starting the hunger strike, Mr. Kim said he was willing to sacrifice his life to make south Korea democratic.

Kim Yong Sam's 23-day-long hunger strike for democratic reforms provided the south Korean democratic forces, including religious people and students with a good opportunity to widen their campaign for the restoration of full democracy in south Korea, drawing international attention.

South Korea's major "opposition party", the "Democratic Korea Party," submitted a resolution to the June 13 "national assembly" session asking the "government" to lift restrictions on political activities.

Earlier, a spokesman for the party said it would also put forward resolutions calling for independent status for the country's universities and a "government" guarantee of freedom of speech.

The Chon Du Hwan junta on June 13 convened an extraordinary session of the "national assembly" to deal with the public outcry for full democracy, which arose following the hunger strike by the former leader of the defunct NDP.

Observers here and in Seoul say there is little likelihood of political liberalization in south Korea under Chon.

Chon Du Hwan himself said on June 1, "the 'government' will get tough with all kinds of elements "disrupting political and social stability."

Many Follow Kim's Valiant Action

When Mr. Kim Yong Sam entered the 17th day of his hunger strike on June 5, he was joined by another well-known politician in a widening campaign against the Chon Du Hwan junta.

"We are all one in our eager call for democratization of our coun-

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Mr. Kim Dae Jung and other Koreans in the U.S. demonstrated in support of Kim Yong Sam's call for democratic reforms. Some of them went on hunger strike after the demonstration. (Kyodo)

Chinese Premier Supports Korean People's Cause for National Reunification

Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said, "The Chinese people resolutely support the Korean people in their struggle for independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland."

His statement came in a report delivered by Mr. Zhao Ziyang, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, at the First Session of the Sixth National People's Congress of China on June 6.

He stated in his report that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which is China's fraternal neighbour as closely related to China as lips to teeth, is marching forward unswervingly along the socialist road.

"The Chinese people will always treasure their friendship with the Korean people which is cemented with blood," said the Chinese Premier.

On the foreign policy, Premier Zhao Ziyang stressed that the Chinese Government takes opposition to hegemonism and safeguarding world peace as the basic point of departure of its foreign policy.

Main points of his report on the work of the Chinese Government are as follows:

Reviewing the economic achievements in the past five years, he said that China's economy has gradually moved onto a path of sound growth.

He pointed out:

The total value of industrial and agricultural output from 1978 to 1982 showed an average annual increase of 7.3 per cent.

In China grain production grew by 16 per cent in 1982 as against 1978, cotton 66 per cent, raw materials of oil 1.26 times, raw materials of sugar 83 per cent and tobacco, cocoons and pork, beef, and mutton, etc. more than 50 per cent.

Between 1978 and 1982, the output-value of light industry registered an average annual increase of 11.8 per cent.

The downward trend in heavy industrial production has been reversed in the course of readjustment. Industrial production as a whole grew by 7.3 per cent annually.

Total volume of retail sales in 1982 was 64.8 per cent higher than in 1978, an average annual increase of 25,300 million yuan.

The total volume of China's import and export trade reached 77.2 billion yuan in 1982, a 120 per cent increase in four years.

A noticeable improvement was witnessed in the living of the urban and rural population in keeping with the development of production.

The national defence capacity of China has grown further still and the independence and security of the country was safeguarded.

Outlining the main tasks of economic construction for next five years, Premier Zhao Ziyang stated:

A balanced development of agriculture, and light and heavy industries must be ensured first of all in the five years to come.

Greater efforts should be made to build key energy and transport projects and promote the technical transformation of existing enterprises.

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Pyongyang on Williamsburg Summit

Rodong Sinmun, organ of the CC of the WPK, on June 8 carried Pyongyang's first comment on the Williamsburg summit of industrialized Western nations.

The June 8 article said that though the Americans claim that the summit meeting was "successful," it only revealed once again to the world the antagonisms and contradictions among the "imperialists powers," failing to produce any solution of the puzzling problems facing the Western world.

The article continued:

The bitter complaints of the European countries about the U.S. policy of high interest rates and financial deficit was manifested over economic problems.

The Chairman of the European Economic Community said that the growing high interest rates endanger economic recovery and the U.S. high interest rates have a big influence on the Western economy.

The French President criticized the record-breaking budgetary deficit of the U.S. Government, saying that the drastic drop of the value of Franc resulted from the high interest rates of the United States.

The West German Foreign minister urged the United States to take measures for cutting its interest rates, saying that no European government would refuse to welcome the drop in the U.S. interest rates.

Reagan, however, tried to tone down the demand of the West European countries with repeated empty promise of lower U.S. high interest rates, and accused other countries of protectionism.

The difference between the United States and West European countries over such economic problems came to the fore at the meeting. Therefore, the "economic declaration" that came at the end of the meeting was "adopted with much difficulty" with no concrete measures indicated.

Opinions were raised at the meeting on the nuclear armament policy of the United States.

Seeking support to the nuclear armament policy of the U.S. administration, Reagan tried to channel the meeting in that direction. But, some countries wanted to put more stress on the economic problems before discussing the armament problem and withheld support to the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe.

Nevertheless, the U.S., according to its prearranged script, made the meeting publish "a statement on nuclear disarmament". This statement adopted under the pressure of the U.S. is intended to carry into practice the plan to deploy U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe. It would only aggravate nuclear confrontation and the danger of a nuclear war in Europe. The meeting further revealed the true color of Reagan, the nuclear maniac and the chieftain of aggression and war.

SR-71 Violates DPRK Airspace

The U.S. infiltrated "SR-71" high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane deep into the air above the territorial water east of Kosong, Kangwon Province of the DPRK, and let it fly up to the air above the coastal waters of Sonbong County, North Hamgyong Province, from 09:35 to 09:43 on June 6. From 11:12 to 11:15 the U.S. again sent it into the air above the coastal waters of Sonbong County and let it fly down to the air within the military boundary east of Kosong, reported the KCNA on June 6.

Such military provocations of the U.S. numbered nine cases since May 16.

These ceaseless espionage acts of the U.S. are a crude violation of DPRK's sovereignty and international law and a link in the chains of its premeditated new war provocation manoeuvres to realize its aggressive designs on Pyongyang, stressed the KCNA.

By Muhammad al Missuri

"Kimilsungist Cause Admirably Carried Forward"

(14)

The Land under Benevolent Sunshine

(Continued from the previous issue)

A policy on giving foremost priority to agriculture was adopted in Korea a long time ago. Ever since the support of the whole Party, the whole country and all the people has been rendered to the countryside and their assistance given to farm work.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il who regards the promotion of the great President's noble cause as his lifework, has wisely led the Party so that it can spur on all farming efforts on its own responsibility and that Party officials stand in the forefront to mobilize the agricultural working people for the application of the Juche farming method.

A touching story goes in Chongsan-ri, the historic birthplace of the great Chongsanri spirit and Chongsanri method.

It happened one spring day in 1971. In the early morning when the farmers were still in slumber, a management official of the farm was out to look over the plots arranged for the forthcoming rice transplantation. In the thick fog she dimly saw a car and a figure standing nearby on the lane between rice fields.

Wondering who it was that had come so early to inspect the farm, she approached the man and found him to be the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il. At the moment the official was too bewildered to greet him.

The dear leader kindly clasped the hand of the official. Having acquainted himself with the preparations for bedding out rice seedlings and other situation of the farm, he exhorted the official to go on well with both farm work and rural construction as the President desired.

He was there in such an early morning, 40 or more kilometres away from the capital, in the hope of implementing without fail the instructions of the great leader to develop the farm to be a model for the world.

A few days after his return, the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il sent a large force of artistes to this farm from the capital to help the farmers in rice transplanting.

He himself came to the farm again. At that time, to the artistes he told that they should not think they had come to lend farmers a mere helping hand. He then added that it was necessary for them to give effective assistance to the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions in the countryside. One thing he emphasized was that a revolutionary museum should be built well in this farm, a glorious place associated with the great leader's revolutionary history, so that the museum would become a base of ideological revolution.

He proceeded to rice fields where transplantation was briskly under way. Squeezing mud-stained hands of farmers and helpers, he acquainted himself closely with the farming operations.

Seeing that the rice-transplanting machines, which the great leader had preferentially sent to this farm, were not in wide use because of the inexperience of the farmers and partly because of some shortcomings of the machines, he felt more anxious than anyone else and gave in concrete terms the tasks for the chairman of the farm management board and other farmers to raise their technical level as quickly as possible and to improve the machines by all means.

On that day, though the farmers and officials persuaded him in one voice to stay out, he walked into one of the paddy fields and joined the farmers in transplanting rice seedlings. He skipped over the day's noon meal, inspecting the whole village. He even called at the quarters of the helpers, before he left the farm.

His guidance did not end here.

He sent officials from the Party Central Committee to show the farmers an example of how they should employ a new method of study on the field edge during breaks. Moreover, he was lavish in sending them amusement and recreational facilities including movie projectors and musical instruments.

In the autumn of 1974, the great leader President Kim Il Sung came to Chongsan Plain which was swaying with golden carpets of rice plants. He wanted to see if the rice harvesters he had sent to the farm were working well.

That day, the chairman of the farm management board made a firm pledge to the great leader that she would get the harvest done only in four days, which had usually taken them more than half a month. Looking into this fact earlier than anyone else, the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il summoned officials that night and told them to help the busy farmers.

In the programme for an athletic meet which was in preparation among the press workers and artistes in the capital, he included an additional item, "Battle for Rice Harvesting at Chongsan-ri". He said that only when rich crops were raised at Chongsan-ri, the whole country would have a bumper harvest and that only when spring came to Chongsan-ri, would be spring throughout the country.

This was how one morning a big contingent of supporters arrived at Chongsan Plain, and a rare "competition" in assisting the countryside was held on the field reverberating with songs and drumbeats.

Autumn harvesting at the farm was finished in four days, as resolved by the managerial chairman.

This is too small an episode among the numerous stories which tell the great concern of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il and his scrupulous guidance for rural work.

At a cooperative farm in the suburb of the capital, he inspected a threshing machine devised by its farmers and encouraged them to recondition it into an integrated thresher; at the science and technology dissemination room of a farm village, he gave instructions to furnish the room to be suited to the level of the farmers and properly run it, showing specific ways and means; at a village nursery he advised the staff to spruce it up so that mothers could apply themselves to farm work and social activities free from worries.

The worthwhile struggle of the people of this country to carry to fruition the great leader's magnificent plan for building a socialist countryside is, indeed, associated with the tireless efforts and energetic guidance of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il. In this way he gives a powerful stimulus to the development of Korean agriculture.

The Korean rural communities have now turned into a modern socialist countryside which is ever-prosperous with the promotion of the people's well-being.

In accordance with the brilliant theses on the socialist rural question, the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions have been carried on vigorously in the countryside, with the result that it has taken on a completely new look in the true sense of the term.

Korea is a country which ranks among the least in the distinctions between the living conditions of the urban and rural inhabitants—a hangover from the old society.

Everywhere ramshackle huts have given way to cosy, modern houses. During the Six-Year Plan (1971-76) alone 472,000 modern houses were built in rural areas. The number of modern houses built at state expense for farmers in the year of 1974 surpassed the mark of as many as 100,000. Rural hospitals and schools whose projects had also been state-financed were set up in a flash-way. They enable the farmers to get the full benefits of free medical care and free education like urbanites.

In Korea the distinctions in goods distribution between town and country were completely eliminated already long ago. Largely-expanded rural trade networks cover all human habitation, even the remotest mountain villages, providing the people with a variety of high-quality goods they need. Prices are uniform both at fashionable metropolitan department stores and at island shops many miles off the shore.

Every peasant home has a radio set and takes in at least one kind of publication, and TV service is fully available to the rural population.

The introduction of bus service in the countryside has freed the rural inhabitants from travelling inconvenience. This is an addition to the modern amenities which are as much accessible to the rural folk as they are to the townsfolk in everyday life.

The supply of running water to farm houses has eliminated the age-old burden of water-carrying by the heads of rural women.

The urbanization of rural districts in this country is only a matter of time.

With the great leader President Kim Il Sung as the sun of Juche and under the brilliant rays of guidance by the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, the farmers and all other people of Korea are marching forward with greater vigour towards the promised ideal land of communism which is well within sight.

The Korean countryside is, indeed, a blessed land under benevolent sunshine.

Grand Monumental Structures in the Era of Juche

On my arrival in Korea I was struck with admiration for the dazzlingly magnificent change in the appearance of modernized Pyongyang, the capital of revolution.

Fundamentally, architecture comes under the category of material wealth created to meet the needs of people in their material life. But it also constitutes artistic creation to satisfy their ideo-aesthetic, spiritual requirements.

Architectural structures, therefore, are not only widely used for people's material life, but perform a great cognitive and educational role by mirroring the spirit of the times, the people's spiritual and ideological features and their aesthetic sentiments.

This precisely applies to a number of new edifices and structures built in Pyongyang during the last several years—the Mansudae Art Theatre, the Grand People's Study House, the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital, the Changgwang Health Complex, Ragwon Street, Changgwang Street, the new sections of Pyongyang Metro and the Taesongsan Fun Fair.

All of these is definitely of the highest world standard both in architectural excellence and modern grandeur.

They gave glimpses of the originality of the respected leader President Kim Il Sung's aesthetic thought and his warm love for the people and of the bright future of Korea which would become more prosperous under the illustrious guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il who is devoted to the cause of the President. They are all marvellous, enchanting and quite impressive.

I was deeply moved by the fact that all these structures took the national form, noble, beautiful and unique, expressive of the sentiments of the Korean people and their contemporary aesthetic tastes and heroic mettle, and that they were rich in socialist content to be suited to the high requirements for the people's independent and creative activities and their abundant, cultured lives under socialism.

Let me take as an example the Changgwang Health Complex, a modern building on the beautiful Potong River, which is contributing greatly to the cultural lives of the people and to the promotion of their health.

This building with a total floor space of 38,000 square metres is a great monumental creation that can be really proud of its scale, equipment and architectural technique. It is an edifice furnished comprehensively with sanitary and other modern arrangements such as a four-storeyed bathhouse, a two-storeyed swimming pool, two big bathing places for children—one indoor and the other open-air, a barber's shop and a beauty parlour. It would have taken another country several years to erect a building of this kind.

However, in Korea builders and their helpers who are resourceful and courageous carried out splendidly the colossal construction project in less than a year.

The inside of the Changgwang Health Complex is fascinating beyond compare. There is a fountain which gushes forth in a variety of strangely-harmonious water columns reminiscent of umbrella, candelabrum or flower patterns. In the round hall a glass pillar stands, ornamented with more than 40,000 jade pieces and supporting a large chandelier high above.

The health complex has public bathrooms with apparatuses for water and supersonic massages, and for steam and cold water baths as well as single and family bathrooms.

The children's indoor bathing place reminds one of a summer beach for its graceful mosaicked wall presenting a huge picture of a wave-breaking sea.

All these facilities are automatically air-conditioned and operated on up-to-date lines.

The swimming pool which can accommodate more than 2,000 spectators is very splendid.

The ten diving boards fixed at different heights and installed with elevators for the convenience of divers are modern enough, and moreover, the surrounding walls decorated with mosaics made of 100,000 glass blocks afford a charming sight for their diversity in colour.

Hairdressing saloon, beauty parlour, soft drinks bar, restaurant and everything else leave nothing to be desired.

"If one gets served here once, one will be refreshed and the cheerful feeling will last a week" said my guide. "This is a result of the great consideration for the health of our working people, the boundless love of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il for our people."

Indeed, the health complex is a new style of edifice erected under the plan of the great President and the dear leader. It is an all-embracing centre which uses water most effectively for the good health and hygienic conditions and cultural recreation of the people.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il guided the designers to work out a unique blueprint of the health complex, saying that it should be of a new type with a swimming pool.

Nor is this all.

He directed the whole process of designing and construction work down to details, such as the tile colours of bathrooms, the first-aid signal devices of the steam-bathrooms and the sizes and forms of three large colourful murals adding to the beauty of the health complex.

The spectacular Changgwang Health Complex on the Potong River is, indeed, another token of the great affection of the great President Kim Il Sung for the people for whom he has been devoting all his life and of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il who is true to the President's noble cause.

The Pyongyang Maternity Hospital remains imprinted on my mind as much as the health complex.

In the field where rice and maize were growing during my previous visit appeared a large new-style building, with a broad avenue running in front and new residential quarters taking shape all around.

Construction speed in Korea is really surprising.

I felt enchanting even on the threshold of the maternity hospital.

(To be continued)

Pyongyang's Position on International issues

Follow excerpts from Rodong Sinmun commentaries on anti-U.S. struggles waged in the Middle East, Central America and so on. Rodong Sinmun is organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

It is the most authoritative newspaper in the DPRK to speak for the Government's view on various international issues.

On PLO's Struggle

Papers in Pyongyang on May 15 carried articles on the opening of the "Week of Support to the Palestinian People's Struggle."

Rodong Sinmun in an article titled "The Cause of Palestinian People Will Triumph" said:

The courageous Palestinian people under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization are waging a resolute struggle against the U.S. and the Israeli aggressors and for the restoration of the lost homeland and founding of an independent Palestinian state.

The cause of the Palestinian people has not yet been accomplished and the Middle East issue gets more complicated because of the aggressive and interventionist moves of Washington and Jerusalem.

The U.S. resorts to persistent manoeuvres in an effort to crush the Palestinian revolution by using Israel as its shock force and place the Middle East under its domination and control.

Now they engaged themselves in crafty moves to obstruct the settlement of the Palestinian issue and consolidate the position of Israel, acting a "mediator" for peace in the Middle East.

The Korean people bitterly denounce the manoeuvres of the U.S. and Israel against the Palestinian people and express firm solidarity for the Palestinian people's struggle to restore their legitimate national rights including the right to found an independent state.

The Korean people will stand invariably firm on the side of the Palestinian people till they will have won final victory.

If the Middle East issue including the Palestinian problem is to be solved fairly, the aggressive and interventionist moves of the Americans and the Zionists must be brought to an end in this region and the Israel must totally withdraw from the Arab lands they are occupying.

The noble cause of the Palestinian and other Arab people will surely triumph.

On U.S.'s Military Aid to Salvadoran Dictators

The U.S.'s decision to give huge military aid additionally to the Salvadoran dictators is a desperate attempt to bolster up at any cost the crumbling fascist ruling system of El Salvador and drive them out to block the revolutionary advance of the Salvadoran patriots and, further, quench the flames of the anti-U.S., anti-dictatorship resistance for democracy flaring up in its "backyard."

So said Rodong Sinmun on May 16 commenting on the fact that the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee decided to give the Salvadoran dictators additional military aid amounting to 20 million dollars and earmarked 76.3 million dollars for military aid to El Salvador in fiscal 1984.

The author of the commentary said: The U.S. feels uneasy about the fact that the Salvadoran Guerrillas, seizing the initiative in the battles, are smashing the government troops and expanding the liberated areas.

The paper further said:

The fall of the dictatorial regime of El Salvador is inevitable, and the aggressive policy of the U.S. to keep hold on Central America indefinitely, dictating it at will, is faced with bankruptcy.

The decision to give more military aid to the Salvadoran dictators is the last resort aimed to give a shot in the arm to the dictators on their last legs and bring the critical situation under control.

But the Reagan administration is seeking an anachronistic delusion.

The U.S. must look straight at the trend of the times and stop giving military aid to the Salvadoran dictators and wrecking peace and security in this region.

The United States must take its hands off El Salvador at once.

On Escalation of U.S.'s Nuclear War Moves

The step of the Americans to massproduce latest type missiles "MX" and "Pershing 2" fully betrays their blackhearted intention to step up nuclear war preparations on a new plane.

Rodong Sinmun on May 19 said this in a commentary in connection with the fact that recently the U.S. Senate Appropriation Committee enforced the disbursement of 560 million dollars for the development and testing of new type intercontinental ballistic missile "MX" and a subcommittee of the House Appropriation Committee decided to spend 453.6 million dollars for the production of "Pershing 2" missiles.

The author of the commentary said:

This shows that the Reagan administration schemes to fill its nuclear armories in different parts of the world with new type missiles and realise its ambition for world domination with a nuclear war. This is an escalation of the nuclear war moves of the U.S.

It is nobody's secret that in defiance of the anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement it is pushing forward nuclear war preparations in a planned way.

Recently the Americans staged many nuclear war exercises including the "Team Spirit 83" war rehearsal, examining the "effectiveness" of their missiles and virtually completing operational problems for nuclear forestalling attack.

In this way they try to elevate their position in nuclear missiles and bring their allies closer under their nuclear umbrella, dreaming of winning in nuclear war.

But things will not go on as they wish.

Washington must stop the criminal acts aimed to inflict nuclear holocaust upon mankind.

On U.S.'s Military Operations in C.A.

Rodong Sinmun on May 30 in a review of the world situation said that the very one aggravating the situation in Central America is the U.S. and brands its policy of aggression and intervention toward this region as the root cause of the disasters and misfortunes of the peoples of Central America. It declares that the Americans must give up at once their aggressive and interventionist moves against Central America.

It recalls that U.S. President Reagan recently cried that the United States has vital interests in and heavy responsibility for "protection" of Central America and the United States can no longer sit idle merely looking at a fire flaring up in its front yard but will take all possible emergency steps to bring the situation under control.

The paper said:

The Americans, feeling uneasy about developments in Central America, schemes to turn the tables in their favour at any cost.

They plan to make this region one of the strategic strongholds for executing their global strategy, especially for perpetrating aggression and intervention in the Asian-Pacific region and Latin America.

The Americans are now roping together Somoza remnants who fled from Nicaragua, and arming them with U.S. weapons to drive them out as a "shock force" in armed intervention against Nicaragua.

They have already given secret orders to the Somoza remnants to occupy the Northern area of Nicaragua and set up a "provisional government."

Meanwhile, they have supplied the Honduran troops with large quantities of lethal weapons to intensify military provocations against Nicaragua and sent them even to El Salvador to suppress her patriotic forces.

They dispatched a large number of military advisors and "instructors" to El Salvador to directly command the government troops.

They set up a new aggressive "army command" taking Central America as its operational zone, worked out a special operational plan to send the naval and air forces to this area and established a joint operational command system with the Honduran government army units.

They placed a flying corps under emergency battle alert together with thousands of Marines and warships to carry out military operations in Central America at any moment.

All these facts bring into bolder relief the nature of the Reagan administration, the very one aggravating the situation of Central America and a strangler of independence and progress trying to put down the desires of the peoples in this region for independence.

On U.S. Military Bases in Greece

Rodong Sinmun on June 2 in an article titled "Present Greek-U.S. relation" deals with the worsening relations between Greece and the United States surrounding the problem of U.S. military bases in Greece.

The existence of U.S. military bases in Greece is a result of the Americans' aggression and intervention, the paper noted, and said:

The anti-U.S. sentiments of the Greek people ran higher with each passing day and they began to lift up their voice in demand of the withdrawal of the military bases of the U.S.

The Government of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement which came to power in 1981 under such circumstances has directed attention to this problem and exerted efforts for its solution.

Prime Minister Papandreou strongly demanded Greek-U.S. talks on the future of U.S. military bases. The talks were thus held repeatedly from October last year to March this year. At the talks the Greek side claimed that any new agreement should confirm the date of the final withdrawal of U.S. military bases from the territory of Greece. It also proposed that the U.S. bases be not used in opposing those countries which have good relations with Greece.

The stand and strong claim of the Greek side at the talks reflected the will of its people to defend the sovereignty and interests of their country.

But Washington turned down this claim.

While holding talks with Greece, the Reagan administration rapidly intensified the military activities at their bases in Greece, infringing upon her sovereignty.

In refusing the appeal of Greece and insisting on their brigandish demand, the U.S. seeks a vicious aim to keep hold on their military bases in Greece and establish its control over the area surrounding her with these bases as a strongpoint.

Such moves of the Americans are a wanton infringement upon Greece's sovereignty and territorial integrity and run counter to the trend of the times towards *chajuxong* (independence).

The just demand of the Greek Government and people will certainly be realised.

On Cuban People's Struggle

The Korean people express firm militant solidarity with the just struggle of the Cuban people for checking and frustrating the Americans' aggression and defending the territorial integrity and the independence of the country.

No matter what anti-Cuba plot it may resort to, the U.S. will be unable to bring the Cuban people to their knees.

So said Rodong Sinmun on June 3 in a commentary printed in connection with mass rallies and demonstrations being held in succession these days in Cuba against the Americans' interventionist and aggressive manoeuvres.

In Cuba the criminal moves of the Reagan administration to start a new anti-Cuba adventure are protested against and denounced. This is a demonstration of the firm determination of the Cuban people to defend the sovereignty of the country and the dignity of the nation, resolutely smashing any aggressive moves of the U.S.

The author of the commentary said:

Recently criminals of all brands who fled from Cuba met in Miami under the manipulation of the U.S., at which the U.S. President directly turned up to make a malicious anti-Cuba agitation.

Furthermore, U.S. Senator, Goldwater, in his recent radio address openly called for launching an armed invasion of Cuba.

Evidently, the Reagan administration which regards the existence of the Republic of Cuba, the first socialist state in the Western Hemisphere, as a thorn in their side, is now going to start a new anti-Cuba gamble.

This is not only a criminal move to trample underfoot the sovereignty of the Cuban people but also a reckless act creating the danger of new war in the Western Hemisphere, which must never be overlooked or tolerated.

The Cuban people have been further steeled in the struggle against the Americans' aggression and armed intervention and are dynamically forging ahead as ever along the road of socialism.

The Cuban people under the leadership of the Cuban Communist Party will smash at every step all the aggressive manoeuvres of Washington and their minions and firmly defend the independence and honour of their motherland.

Pyongyang Raps Washington's Provocative War Game in Okinawa

The large-scale landing exercise projected by the Americans in Okinawa with the mobilization of large aggression forces including the main force of the seventh fleet is a foolhardy war exercise directed against the Korean people. In this exercise, the U.S. seek an aim to complete the "Blitz Operation" to make a supprise attack on our Republic and land it all at once from the sea and the sky.

Rodong Sinmun on Jun. 1 said this, commenting on an announcement of the U.S. that they would stage a landing operation from the sea and the sky in Okinawa from June 7 to 13 by mobilizing their forces of the seventh fleet and the marines.

The author of the commentary said:

The U.S. had staged a long-distance bombing exercise of a flying squadron of the air force in Okinawa before they invaded our Republic and applied it during the Korean war. The projected landing exercise bespeaks that the war-likers are watching for a chance of attack, constantly drilling war methods in a bid to attain their aggressive design on Korea under a short-term operation plan.

In these moves the Americans are bringing into relief by themselves that it is they who heighten the tension and increase the danger of war in the Far East and Asia.

What merits attention is the fact that the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" would inspect the landing exercise of the U.S. troops in Okinawa under the plea of "observation."

The Japanese air and ground forces plan to hold joint exercises with the U.S. forces in the sky and on the ground of south Korea and the Japanese navy a joint exercise with the U.S. aircraft carrier mobile force on the East Sea of Korea.

All this proves that the aggressive system of the U.S.-Japan-south Korea tripartite military alliance is being strengthened with each passing day and its spearhead is directed against one target, that is, the northern half of Korea.

The U.S. must stop the reckless war provocations and immediately withdraw from south Korea, Okinawa, Japan proper and all other parts of Asia, taking along their aggressive design on Korea (KCNA)

Rodong Sinmun on Mil. Exercise of Japanese SDF

Japan should cool its head overheated with a wild ambition for overseas expansion, act with discretion and refrain from acting a disgraceful war servant of U.S. So stressed Rodong Sinmun on June 3 in a commentary.

Pointing out that Japan started an exercise of staff officers of the "Self-Defence Forces" on the map on May 31 under the pretext of coping with a "contingency" and plan to stage a combat exercise of the ground, naval and air force units in mid-August, the author of the commentary summarily said:

The large-scale joint exercise of the Japanese ground, naval and air forces is aimed to enhance the commanding capabilities of the "central command", the headquarters of the Japanese armed forces, and the attacking capacity of the combat units and take a combat posture to enter into a war any moment.

This tells that Japan is becoming a dangerous force of aggression and a hotbed of war threatening the independence, peace and security of Asian countries.

The spearhead of this joint exercise aimed at making preparations for overseas aggression is directed against Korea above all.

The important aim of the exercise is to complete the combat preparedness of the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" to participate in military action on the Korean front in case of "emergency." The exercise was arranged to meet the demand of the U.S. Asian and Korean strategy.

The U.S. troops' participation in the joint exercise of the "Self-Defence Forces" in the form of "support" is designed to supervise and control Japan's fulfilment of her operational assignments.

The exercise seeks an aim to conduct in a uniform way the exercises which have so far been staged separately in different arms and services under the unitary command of the "central command" and luxury, a society-ration of the three services – It can be called a "full-dress rehearsal" arranged on a script written for mobilization to the Korean front.

Japan is hastening preparations to play the role of a "shock force" in a new war in Korea and scheming to realize its old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" by force of arms, regarding Korea as the first target of overseas aggression. Japanese attempt to send their aggression forces to the Korean front is a reckless one. If a war breaks out in Korea, it will soon expand across the border of Korea. (KCNA)

Pyongyang Hits Washington-Tokyo Joint Air Force Drill

The Japanese scheme to stage a joint exercise with a U.S. Air Force unit of "F-16" fighter planes capable of carrying nuclear weapons present in south Korea is a very uncommon military move. This means a full-dress stage of their military aggression on south Korea and a development revealing their intention to plunge themselves into a nuclear war against the Korean people, which must not be overlooked.

Rodong Sinmun on June 9 declares this in a signed commentary titled "Riding in the War Chariot of the U.S. Imperialists."

Follows a gist of the commentary

The Japanese Defence Agency, according to a report, is examining in real earnest the question of sending a combat unit of the Japanese Air "Self-Defence Force" to south Korea for a joint exercise with the U.S. Air Force present in south Korea.

For the armed force of the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" to make their way into south Korea and take part in a joint exercise with the U.S. forces means that south Korea will be turned into an operational theatre of the United States and Japan.

This is a very ill-boding military move, which indicates that Japan is running about like a headless chicken to carry into practice their reinvasion designs on our country with a U.S.-Japan-south Korea triangular military alliance as the springboard.

The Japanese reactionaries are going to play an active role of a "shock force" in the U.S. Asian aggression by deeply involving themselves in the latter's war strategy.

From long ago, the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" have staged intensive cold-resisting, mountain and landing exercises in preparation for a Korean war in Hokkaido similar to our country in climatic and terrain conditions, taught the Korean language to the "Self-Defence Forces" men and let them study even the experiences of war in Korea.

The massive war exercises now under way in Okinawa and Hokkaido are aimed at hastening preparations for taking an active part in joint operations with the U.S. in "an event of contingency" on the Korean Peninsula.

The Japanese scheme to stage a joint exercise with a unit of "F-16" fighter planes capable of carrying nuclear weapons is an extension of such premeditated manoeuvres and a development revealing their intention to plunge themselves into a nuclear war against the Korean people, which must not be overlooked.

The Korean people are keenly watching the harebrained acts of the Japanese militarists. (KCNA)

Real Conditions of South Korean Workers: Christians Release Report (4)

(Continued from the previous issue)

4. What is labor in our society?

Workers are said to be the masters of production. But they are also said to be obedient people or pumice. It is clear that workers are the poor who are treated coldly, and disregarded in this society, however they may be called. They are also the majority of society.

Most of them are treated with contempt, coldly and they struggle to extricate themselves from their miserable conditions, but in vain.

If all workers should stop working at their workplaces, human society would surely be disrupted. If workers' labor should be stopped, human beings would disappear from the earth owing to starvation, cold and illness.

Somebody must work anyhow.

Goods produced as the result of labor mean human life and naval strings for human existence. Therefore, labor is the most precious and greatest creation. Human beings have built today's society with labor.

When God created space, he showed a model and told us to prosper with labor. Human beings added labor to materials on the earth which given by God and were able to get daily food and understood nature through labor which they applied to nature.

He let them develop natural sciences to build today's culture.

Moreover, human beings were able to develop friendship with fellow people through joint labor and build human society. Finally, human beings were able to understand themselves and developed religion and philosophy.

In the final analysis, God promised us self-fulfilment and prosperity.

We believe that God has a eternal perspective for human history.

How as it that workers come to be despised in this society, when their labor were precious for life? This is because there exist powers and structures that make property more precious than human beings, material wealth than the spiritual world. This is also because there reign the forces which decide everything, saying that capital is more important than workers.

People do not say overtly that property is more precious than human beings, but say that capital and workers are equally precious.

However, capital is always the master in real society and workers are servants. Political and economic theories are also developed on the acceptance that capital's power is tremendously strong like Goliath.

This power suppresses workers for its own theory. Therefore, God's rage was expressed in this world through the words and bodies of the Chon Tae Il brothers and by the beacons held aloft by the Kim Gyong Suk and Kim Jong Tae brothers at the cost of their life they burnt themselves to death, shouting with indignation – "Workers are more precious than capital and no property is more precious than human life or the spiritual world."

All of us must and can pray so that the important and the precious may become masters in our society. Some people may laugh at us scornfully when we insist on this, regarding it merely as the religionists' ethical proclamings or words that merely please their ears.

We must be aware of the following fact. A backward country, which is a market for the United States and other western countries and has followed the economic development theory of industrialized countries and the theory of political modernization, has degenerated into a society delayed in democratization, modernization and humanization of the society, a society full of hatred, confrontation and luxury, a society of military dictatorship and uprisings, and a society in which the poor become poorer and the rich richer.

Other typical example is also seen in Latin American countries like Argentina, Brazil and other countries, and in South East Asian countries like Indonesia and the Philippines.

We should immediately start from this reality. We must adopt a new development policy for a society in which workers will be respected.

We must build a society as early as possible in which human life and spiritual life will be masters.

The church leaders and Catholics and Protestants

We churches, have developed rapidly in the past 20 years, thanks to the grace of God, dedicated efforts of church leaders, our brothers and sisters.

However, the growth is only quantitative, and we must confess that it is not a result of inner maturity or a deepening of the spiritual life, as the church affected by mammonism.

Now we churches, dare to say that we have to reincarnate ourselves once more by repenting on our sins.

Who can tell that God's anger may not fall on our heads if we neglect action. Jesus said that Repentance must begin with an answer to the thirst of the small man. Who is the small man in this society? He is the workers.

The question that Jesus asks us on the Judgement Day is – 'for I was hungry and you did not feed Me; thirsty and you gave Me no drink: I was a stranger and you did not entertain Me; naked and you failed to clothe Me; ill and in prison, and you did not come to see Me.' (Gospel according to Matthew, Chapter 25: 42-43) This is clearly the important content of His question.

So those who are not interested in the small man would be dumb on the Final Judgement Day. Firstly, we think that it is a shame not to have done our best for workers, and must ask for their pardon and vow to do our best in life together with them.

Workers are not only the majority of our society, but in many churches they form the overwhelming majority. How can we be their brothers before God if we turn our faces from the hardships of our brothers and sisters.

We sincerely wish the government to refrain from to see a future full of hopes and through a major change in its policy toward workers.

On greeting Labor Day, let us make workers the masters of our society, and let them overcome despair and a sense of defeat and arise with new courage forward a first step to victory.

(Concluded)

Workers of Pyonghwa Market in Seoul working more than 12-15 hours a day in the nasty room.

Wuonpoong: State Vs. Free Labor

Wuonpoong Trade Union, well known at the last free labor union, was harshly suppressed by the south Korean fascist "regime" at the end of last year.

Particularly, during crackdown in September and October, 1982, some 200 workers of the union members were purged from the factory and most of them were alleged to be the "impure elements" and put on trial.

Those arrested were blacklisted by the "Ministry of Labor" and have not able to work at any factories in large city so that they were afforded to go back to the native towns

Here are the statements of Wuonpoong workers and reality of their struggle

(the reprint of Feb. 15, 1983 issue of "Korea Communique.")

Here is the first of a two-part article.

One phase of the democratic labor movement in the Republic of Korea has come to an end. On January 19, 1983, the roughly 200 Wuonpoong Textile Labor Union members who had chosen not to return to their factory (rather than sign "undertakings" of loyalty and promises not to engage in union activities) held a press conference at which they voluntarily ended their hold-out strike against Wuonpoong.

That the union's members had been able to persist in their struggle to this time is a sign of their remarkable strength and dedication to the principles of representative union activities. A concerted effort by the Chun Doo-hwan regime to eliminate the Wuonpoong Union has continued in earnest since mid-1980, taking the form of wholesale firings and "purification training" of union leaders in 1980, further firings in 1981, and violent incidents in May and September, 1982.

With all other democratic unions crushed by the summer of 1982, however, the Wuonpoong Union was singled out to bear the regime's full fury. Thus, when the violent attack began on September 26 and 27, it was quickly apparent that behind the company's actions was the additional governmental intent to destroy this last independent, democratic union. Word from Seoul late in 1982 indicated that several hundred women had been forced by economic necessity to sign promissory notes and return to the factory. At the highest levels of the government, meanwhile, a list of all Wuonpoong workers had been prepared, classified into A, B, and C groups. Intelligence agencies and the company were ordered not to allow "A"-group workers into the factory even if they agreed to sign the promissory notes. As the weeks wore on and close to 200 workers took up temporary residence in the Youngdungpo city building, however, a return to the factory by any of these workers became increasingly impossible. The sad ending announced to the press January 19, then, was an acceptance of a government fait accompli: The workers – mostly women – have been blacklisted not only at Wuonpoong but nationwide, yet they could not stay indefinitely at the UIM facilities, so most will have to return to their hometowns and rely on their families to help support them.

In the time since the union's determined stance in mid-October, several more statements by the union and Church groups have been issued and are reprinted on the next 11 pages in Hangul. Among that time were detained November 12, of which 5 were indicted – bringing the total of indicted persons to 9, with trials scheduled in February. A list of these 9, the union's demands, translations of the promissory notes, and a "Bill of Complaint" by Union President Ms. Chung Sun-soon are reprinted in this section on Wuonpoong.

"Unjust labor laws, collective violence . . ."

The following statement of December 4 captures the strength and commitment which have characterized the Wuonpoong Textile Union throughout its eleven-year history, and which have no doubt stayed with its members following their January 19, 1983 press conference. Notable is the workers' commitment to nonviolence, despite the blatant violence and intimidation described herein.

DEC. 4 UNION STATEMENT

It has been a full ten years since the workers were able to take a company on the verge of bankruptcy – due to the highhanded practices of its corrupt owner-industrialist – and cooperate in making it one of Korea's leading firms. Now, however, the company's unscrupulous maneuvers designed to crush our union have emerged into the light of day. On September 27, what had been a peaceful labor union office was turned into a shambles, and an atmosphere of terror was created through the unleashing of unthinkable illegalities and violence. Over two months have already passed since we were dragged out of the factory, crying out for justice in our attempts to save our union.

At present, our union office continues to be occupied by a group of gangsters, and the truth of their violent attacks and besieging of our union office has been twisted to make it appear that it was ourselves who chose to be besieged. The police, in turn, have conducted illegal searches of members' apartments, have confiscated items, and have even detained us illegally for questioning, all on the pretext of searching for the 13 union leaders whom they have placed on a nationwide wanted-list. They have heaped abusive language upon us, have beaten us, and in some instances have made us kneel on the concrete floor and have kicked us in the face with their shoes on. All the while, they have trampled on our human rights and threatened us with unbelievably inhuman words, such as: *"If you don't answer us with all you know, we'll just have to take you down into the basement, strip you of your clothes, and teach you a lesson . . ."*; *"For a woman who is dyed Red (communist) like you, we'll have to treat you the way a 'Red' ought to be treated"*; and *"If you don't plan to go back to work at the factory, why don't you hurry and write your resignation, and go work in a bar . . ."*

The company, in turn, has not let workers return to the factory until they have signed an unfair "undertaking" have written an "apology" to the company, and have signed an undated letter of resignation. In the case of those union members who have refused to go along with the company's demands, a full array of officials in that worker's hometown area – governor, mayor, county, village, ward or block leaders, police chiefs, agricultural cooperative chiefs, and prosecutors, for instance – have been mobilized to visit the homes of the worker's parents. On these visits the parents have been threatened and lied to, with stories such as *"your daughter has been abducted by an impure group"* or *"your daughter has been dyed 'Red' by her association with impure elements"*, and her parents have even been given the round-trip fare between their home and Seoul, and have been made to travel to Seoul to convince their child to resign from the company. In some instances, the parents have been pressured and tempted into receiving the severance pay and having brothers or sisters sign resignations without the worker's knowledge. Utilizing such illegal means as these, the bureaucracy has been mobilized nationwide to bring suffering and pressure on the families of union members. As if that were not enough, there are instances in which the parents have been visited at their places of work, or brothers and sisters at their schools, causing them to be ostracized from those around them.

Some union members have been forced to return to their home towns and, once there, they have been forced by the local police and leaders in administrative offices to submit letters of resignation. After a few days, when life has become unbearable at home, some union members have begged to be allowed back into the company, but the company has one-riddely said *"No, you're no good"*, allowing some but not allowing others – what is the company's real intent in doing such things? Can this kind of action be condoned by our nation's labor laws? Why is it that the entire bureaucracy – ostensibly charged with the need to administer the whole country – is brought into the union-busting plans of a major industrial concern? Our only conclusion is that the government is actively assisting the illegal actions of the company.

The union executives who had been placed on a nation-wide wanted list were detained by the police on November 12. Among them, former union president Mr. PANG Young-suk and former union vice-president Ms. PARK Soon-hŭi were indicted under the Labor Dispute Law, and three persons – union president Ms. CHUNG Sun-soon, union vice-president Ms. YANG Soong-hwa, and union general secretary Ms. LEE Ok-soon – were indicted under both the Assembly and Demonstration Law and laws related to the printing and distribution of illegal printed materials. Five others detained with them, members of the union's Standing Executive Committee, were sentenced by Summary Court to 20-day periods and are currently being held at the Mambo Police Station. They are: CHOI Young-sook, CHOI Kum-sook, NOH Kum-soon, MOON Sung-ja, and CHUNG Yong-nae *(all women)*.

In another development, some members of our union went to the company's credit union to withdraw some funds. While there, they were severely beaten by company guards, who also grabbed their hair and pulled out a handfull of hair from one woman's head. From this incident, in which the attacked women were detained for 5 days while the attacking guards were detained for only 3 days, a clear picture emerges on the kind of law-enforcement standards being utilized.

In accordance with these standards, thus far eight union members have been indicted, and 28 others have been made to serve summary sentences. Though innocent, they have had to endure life in prison, and those being unjustly detained for longer will have to endure the cold of winter in freezing prison cells. Similarly, four students who tried to assist us in saving our labor union have been indicted, and 34 others have been made to serve summary sentences.

We will never forget these developments. It is clear that unjust labor practices and collective violence have been employed against us – in the violent crushing of our legally and democratically established labor union which had the total support of the entire union membership. Even further, from that fact that not a single person among the company's side and the gang-sters who perpetrated the violence have been detained for an investigation, it is clear that the government authorities are aligned with and are boosting the morale of those who are crushing our union through this use of violence. For whom and what purpose have this nation's labor laws been written, based on the Constitution itself, and who is supposed to be *upholding the laws*? Or, are we to conclude that the cruel and unjust actions on the part of the company designed to trample on the workers' very right to exist, are the type of policies which must accompany the slogans in government documents and hung on banners throughout the country, claiming *"The Realization of a Just, Democratic Welfare Society"*?

We came the dirty and cruel violence which has trampled on the human rights of the workers through its neglecting of our right to exist, its beating of workers crying out for justice, and its dragging and throwing us into prison.

We are living in circumstances in which those who work and sweat are ignored or are looked upon with contempt. We are firmly convinced, however, that the time will come when we – the workers who are responsible for this nation's economic production – will become aware and stand up, will take back our rights by ourselves, and with our strength fully united, will be able to inform the entire nation of the injustices which have been done to workers in our land. When this time comes, we are convinced that the democratic consciousness of our people will rise tremendously, and that we will be able to bring about a truly democratic system in Korea.

Bearing in mind that our just struggle is for the human rights and rights of existence of the entire working population of our nation, and taking upon ourselves the dedication which inspired our union's now-imprisoned executives, despite any hardships which might come our way, we vow to continue our just struggle to the very last person, not surrendering to any form of injustice.

We call upon all conscientious people who love democracy to support and participate in this, our struggle to secure our rights to exist, and our efforts to protect our democratic labor union.

POINTS WE ADVOCATE:

1) Reinstate the labor union to the situation which existed prior to the September 27, 1982 incident, and restore the union to our hands.
2) Release all eight imprisoned executive members of our labor union.
3) Retract the conditions which have been forced upon the workers who have returned to the factory, in the form of the "Undertaking", primissory notes, and apologies, and allow members of the union to freely enter the factory as before.
4) Immediately reinstate to their jobs all those who were either fired or forced to resign in the company's one-sided attempts to crush the labor *union since September 26, 1982.*
5) We call for the immediate resignation of YANG Jung-mo, Chairman of the Kukje Group, CHUNG Oong-jik, President (of Wuonpoong or Kukje), as well as CHUNG Han-yoo, Minister of Laborer, and HAN Ji-ni, Chairman of the Central Labor Arbitration Committee, both of whom have fallen to the low position of being servants to corrupt industrialists.
6) We call upon the mass media to accurately report the serious nature of the present situation, in which the right to existence of the Wuonpoong Textile Union members is being trampled upon.
7) Finally, we call for a boycott of all the products of the corrupt industrial KUKJE GROUP (In Korea, these products are sold under the brand names Kingtex, Wangsi-mark shoes, Plustex, Big Sound cassette radios, and Kohbok-mark kitchen sinks, for example).

(To be continued)

Wuonpoong Union members being forcibly removed after their September sit-in & hunger strike. (1982)

Korean Nationals in Japan and "Alien Registration Law" (2)

(Continued from the previous issue)

The "Alien Registration Law" functions as a mean of suppressing Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) organizations.

Students of Choson Univ. Waylaid

On the evening of Apr. 18, 1980, 40–50 students of Choson University, a highest educational institution of Korean students in this country (Kodaira City, Tokyo), were on their way to their dormitory in the university compound after they attended a gathering held in downtown Tokyo to mark the 20th anniversary of the April 19 People's Uprising of south Korean people. They were suddenly called to stop by 6-7 policemen of the Kodaira Police Station and asked to show their alien registration certificates.

In defiance of protests by the students, the policemen threatened the students, saying "You have to show your alien registration certificates whenever told to do so." Further, they teased the female students, saying, "You are pretty," and "Are you on your way home after going out on a date?"

Students of Choson University, whose residence and status were clear, were aimed at by the policemen. They were required to show their alien registration certificates without any clear reason, and those who failed to carry their certificates with them were walked to a police station, where they were interrogated for a long time concerning matters which had nothing to do with the failure to carry their certificates.

On Sep. 22, 1975, Mr. Hwang, a resident Korean youth living in Kochi City, Kochi Prefecture, was sticking bills on telegraph poles together with his friends. The bills called for support for the democratization struggles of the south Korean people.

They were required to show their alien registration certificates by a policeman of the Kochi Police Station. Mr. Hwang noticed that he had forgotten to take his certificate with him when he changed his trousers at home. He asked his friend to go to his home and bring his certificate.

Ten minutes later, his friend brought Mr. Hwang's certificate to the Kochi Police Station, where Mr. Hwang had been taken.

The police treated Hwang's case as a criminal case and later Hwang was summarily fined.

Unwarranted Acts By Authorities

The Japanese authorities concerned have continued their suppressive measures against resident Koreans, particularly those having relations with Chongryun organizations.

At around 3:00 p.m. on May 13, 1963, Li Jong Ji (24 years old then), a teacher of a night school for Koreans in Ryugasaki City, Ibaraki Prefecture, was teaching in a class when policemen of the Ryugasaki Police Station entered the class room with their shoes on. They demanded Ms Li to show her alien registration certificate. She happened to forget to carry it with her. She was taken to a police station from when her pupils were, as a "criminal caught in the act of failure to carry her alien registration certificate."

She was asked for several hours about the number of pupils, their names and addresses, jobs of their parents, her motivation about why he became a teacher. In addition, she was fined.

The authorities concerned use the "Alien Registration Law" as a weapon with which to suppress Chongryun organizations. This is clear from suppressive cases involving Chongryun activists.

On the early morning of Nov. 28, 1962, some 20 policemen of the Central Police Station of Amagasaki, Hyogo Prefecture, rushed to the home of Mr. Chong living in Amagasaki City. The formal reason of those policemen's raid on him was his failure to make an application for a change in the registration.

The policemen searched Mr. Chong's house and withdrew from there, after they found some 50 items including a list of names of those related to Chongryun organizations, notebooks, letters, which had nothing to do with his failure to make an application for a change of his residence in the registration.

For the reason that Mr. Chong's wife was chairman of the Amagasaki branch of the Korean Democratic Women's Union in Japan, accounting books of her women's union were illegally confiscated as "evidence."

This case shows how the authorities concerned control and suppress the movements of resident Koreans for the reunification of their home country and their democratic national education for their children.

Mr. Hwang living in Kochi Prefecture filed a lawsuit against the unwarranted summary order on fine.

The Kochi Summary Court found Mr. Hwang not guilty, dismissing the charge "extremely trifling."

The above-mentioned cases are only the tip of an iceberg.

The Japanese authorities violate the human rights of Korean residents using the "Alien Registration Law" as a means. On the other hand, they try to investigate internal affairs of Korean schools and Chongryun organizations on charges of violating the "Alien Registration Law."

In this way, the authorities concerned are set on controlling and suppressing Chongryun organizations, true defenders of the resident Koreans, utilizing the "Alien Registration Law."

The Japanese authorities' attempts are closely related to the "two-Korea" policy of the U.S. and south Korea and their intention to form a U.S.-Japan-south Korea tripartite military alliance.

The "Alien Registration Law" is abused to impose "ROK" nationality on resident Koreans.

In the past, the word Korea was entered in the nationality item of the registration certificates of resident Koreans.

While holding preliminary talks for a "ROK-Japan treaty" in and after 1950 under the direction of the U.S., the Japanese Government encouraged resident Koreans to change their nationality from Korea to "ROK."

Japanese Government's Attempts

Utilizing the fact that many first-generation Koreans were unable to read Chinese characters, "Korea" in the nationality item in their certificates was changed to "ROK" without their knowledge, when they renewed their alien registration certificates.

In particular, the "ROK" nationality was imposed on Koreans deliberately for the sake of a series of administrative procedures in the following cases.

1) To visit south Korea; 2) inheritance; 3) marriage registration, etc; 4) delivery of a seaman's pocket ledger; 5) payment of compensations for workmen's accidents; 6) to stand security for an "illegal entrant."

The Japanese Government requested Korean residents to submit documents issued by the south Korean "government" or by the south Korean representatives in Japan when resident Koreans wished to take the above-mentioned procedures.

The Japanese authorities, by creating such difficulties against them (whose nationality is Korea), encouraged them to change their nationality from Korea to "ROK."

Prior to the conclusion of the "ROK-Japan treaty," the Japanese Government issued its "unified view," which said that "ROK" signified "nationality" but that Korea was a mere terminology. (in October 1965). This view was worse than its previous view that both Korea and "ROK" were merely a question of terminology; they had nothing to do with actual nationality or the question of recognizing a state or not. (Statement of the director-general of the Legal Affairs Bureau on Feb. 23, 1950)

After the conclusion of the "ROK-Japan treaty" and the accord on legal status," the Japanese Government classified resident Koreans according to their political tendencies and openly encouraged the resident Koreans to adopt "ROK" nationality in order to create antagonisms among resident Koreans and sow seeds of discord among them.

Permission of "permanent residence" was abused as a bait, and acquisition of "ROK" nationality was the prerequisite to it.

When resident Koreans had to get their alien registration certificates renewed, some local government officials continued to enter "ROK" in the nationality item in the certificates in case they were unable to read Chinese characters or they were minors.

They tried to persuade resident Koreans into changing their nationality to "ROK", saying that if they made an application for "permanent residence," they would be entitled to the national health insurance and livelihood assistance.

Article 24 of the "Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act" stipulates that those who were sentenced to imprisonment on charges of violating the Alien Registration Law (with the exemption of those who are placed on probation) shall be deported.

Deportation means to resident Koreans that they are deprived of their livelihoods and separation from their family members and relatives.

In the spring of 1968, a 23-year-old Korean youth living in Santama, a suburb of Tokyo, was involved in a traffic accident. At that time he did not have his alien registration certificate with him. For the combined offences, he was sentenced to one and half year imprisonment. Because of this, he was deported.

In six years from 1965 to 1970, some 245,206 resident Koreans were "illegally investigated" according to the Immigration Control Law and in 29 years from 1952 to 1980, 30,719 Koreans were deported.

This is the attitude of the Japanese authorities toward resident Koreans–who were forced to come to Japan when Korea was occupied by Japan–and their descendants. (To be continued)

Rodong Sinmun Hits Nakasone's Remarks on "Defence Policy"

Nakasone must discard an anachronistic design to realise the old dream with the backing of the U.S.

So said Rodong Sinmun (organ of the WPK, CC) on May 30 in a commentary.

Recently Nakasone turned up before the bosses of the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" and hammered away at the poppycock that during his tour of Southeast Asian countries he obtained their understanding of Japan's "defence policy," he would continue reinforcing the "Self-Defensive Forces within the framework of the constitution" and abide by the "three non-nuclear principles." Earlier, he, twaddling about the "peace constitution," prattled that Japan would not become a "military power."

The author of the commentary entitled "Preposterous Jargon" said:

Nakasone's utterances are a crafty trick to tone down the rising voices of the Asian people and world peace-loving people expressing apprehensions about and denunciation of Japan's remilitarization and overseas expansion and a third-rate drama to realise his design to build a "military power" at any cost.

Nakasone's claim that during his tour of Southeast Asian countries he got their "understanding" of Japan's "defence policy" is a sheer lie. This was well proved by the Southeast Asian countries' response when Nakasone, upon his return home, was painting his tour as a "successful" one. An Indonesian member of parliament said "I am afraid that the existence of powerful Japan would only pose a threat to us" and the publications of Southeast Asian countries wrote that there is no reason for us to be off our guard against Japan's "defence policy."

Also preposterous is Nakasone's clamouring that he abides by the "three non-nuclear principles."

Now Japan's ground, sea and sky are filled with nuclear weapons. Even the U.S. do not bother to conceal this.

Nakasone made a clumsy excuse for arms buildup "within the framework of the peace constitution". This is also a foolish attempt. The world knows that the keynote of the Japanese constitution is the renunciation of war and the building of military potentials. But Nakasone has opened the door for unlimited arms expansion.

It is not accidental that recently Japan frequently participating in joint military exercises under the U.S.-Japan-south Korea tripartite military alliance, is rounding off operational and tactical matters to invade Korea and other Asian countries.

All this goes to tell that Nakasone's utterances seek a vicious design to remove the growing anxiety and fear of the Japanese people and world people about Japan and what the sword for overseas aggression in more real earnest.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

* Babrak Karmal, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and President of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, met a Party and government delegation of the DPRK headed by Minister of Communications Kim Yong Chae, Member of the Central Committee of the WPK.

The Afghanistan President said that the Afghan Party and Government warmly supported the correct policy put forward by the WPK and President Kim Il Sung and were striving to develop the friendly relations between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries.

The Afghan Party and Government will, in the future, too, continue to advance with the Workers' Party, Government and people of Korea in the struggle against the U.S., the common enemy, he declared.

APR. 30

* A delegation of Minju Choson (organ of the DPRK Government) headed by its deputy Editor-in-Chief Ryu Hwa Gyong left Pyongyang by air for a visit to Hungary.

MAY 1

* Hu Yaobang, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met at Zhongnanhai in Beijing the friendship visiting group of the WPK headed by So Yun Sok, Member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and Chief Secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee, on a visit to China.

General Secretary Hu Yaobang referred to the development of the militant friendship between the parties, countries and peoples of China and Korea.

Compositions by Korean Students in Japan

A Bumper Harvest Dance

I heard that a bumper harvest dance is danced at a pleasant time. When I was a first grader of an elementary school, senior students performed a dance putting on splendid traditional costumes.

Senior boys wore *Sangmo* (a kind of cap with a long tape ribbon, which boys wear when they dance a bumper harvest dance.) The boys were turning their heads to make the tape ribbon draw circles in the air. They looked smart.

They shouted, "*Chotta, Chotta!* (Whee! Whee!)" So, they looked smart.

When they began to make tape ribbons attached to *Sangmo* circle, those who were looking at their dance, also seemed to be happy and clapped their hands in applause.

Since then, I have thought that I should learn that dance and show my dance to my father and mother so that they may be surprised at me.

When senior boys practiced dancing, I looked at them enviously. I asked one of them to lend me his *Sangmo* and put on it. I imitated senior boys' dancing. But I was unable to perform the dance well.

I was able to make the tape ribbon on *Sangmo* circle once but I couldn't continue it.

I was unable to make the tape ribbon circle well. On the contrary I felt dizzy and had a headache.

My face was flushed. Looking at me, senior students were laughing. They said, "Yong Dogi, try a *Sangmo* dance when you become bigger. At an athletic meeting to be held next year, you will be able to dance a bumper harvest dance." I was glad to hear that. "I can dance next year," I murmured to myself.

Today, I performed a bumper harvest dance in front of many people—my parents, parents of my friends, senior students, and many others.

I was so happy that my body seemed to move lightly like a balloon.

There were many people gathered on the playground of our school. We boy students wore white *pafi* (traditional Korean trousers) and *chogori* (traditional Korean coat) and dark blue vests. We tied blue cloth around our left shoulders, yellow cloth around our right shoulders and red cloth around our waists. We looked all alike.

Music for flag gymnastics stopped and soft and pleasant music started. That music made me feel pleasant and at the music, I began to dance with my shoulders moving up and down. We adjusted our dresses. We were smiling and we were ready to perform our dance.

A whistle sounded.

"*Chotta! Chotta!*" we shouted vigorously, and moved to the center of the playground.

When girls were turning round and round like tops, we were beating high drums. When we were making whirling tape ribbons circle, girls were beating tambourines.

When we looked each other and jumped high, we jumped high and beat high drums. Those looking at our dance clapped their hands with resounding cheers.

We were pleased at their applause and jumped higher. When we made the tape ribbon circle, we were loudly applauded.

When we made the tape ribbons circle while sitting and standing, people enthusiastically clapped their hands in applause.

Of all the various events in the athletic meeting, our bumper harvest dance was the most popular with the spectators.

On my way home, I asked my mother, "*Omoni* (mother), what did you like most of all the events which I participated in today?"

"Well, I liked the bumper harvest dance most. I was surprised at small children making the tape ribbons circle very well.", my mother said with a smile.

My grandmother, listening to us, nodded at my mother and praised me, "That's true. Our Yong Dogi was the best dancer."

I was happy, as I knew that I had practised the dance for a long time. I was glad when I thought that I was able to please many people who gathered there.

I came back home feeling happy. Next year I become a 3rd grader. I will teach 1st- and 2nd-year boys kindly how to dance and will perform the dance better than I did this year. (**Cho Yong Dok, 2nd grader of the Tokyo Korean No. 8 Elementary School**)

Korean Paintings

"Domestic Cattle"

By Choe Sun Sam (1959)

Yellow Cattle and Black Cattle

Old Tale

Cattle have been regarded as a great asset from olden times in Korea. So, it was a dream for a peasant to have land and cattle, even if they took a whole life to do so.

"Korean cattle" were esteemed as a treasure because they worked hard. During the Japanese colonial rule, Japanese would steal "Korean cattle" and carry them to Japan.

Here is a story which is told in Wonsan, Kangwon Province.

Long long ago, there came a new bailiff in a village. He won public confidence in an instant because he was very wise and intelligent, and he gave counsel to villagers.

Consulted by the villagers from early morning till late at night, he would advise him what to do. The villagers did as they were told by him. Then, everything went well.

Despite this, however, he had a bad habit.

He would say one's character in one's face without carefully studying whether it was good or bad.

For example:

"Well, I suppose that there isn't a man so excellent as he. He is a man like a god of learning, and no mistake."

Speaking about one woman, "Why, that woman? She is out of the question. She must have been born talking. Everything she does is nonsense. I pity her husband."

He would say so in this way.

A person felt good when he was praised, even if he was flattered. But, when decried, one was offended.

People were worried about him, saying "If he gets rid of that habit, he is a perfect bailiff indeed."

One day, the bailiff went out to a rice field. The sky was clear.

Peasants were plowing their rice fields and working hard here and there. Seeing them, he was walking along a lane with a contented air.

After a while, he came face to face with a plowman, who was tilling a rice field, making two head of cattle draw a plow.

One head of cattle was yellow and another was black.

As I said before, "Korean cattle" were hard workers.

Both head of cattle were evidently tough and big.

It was past two in the early afternoon. Stopping for a while, the bailiff gazed upon them as if in a trance. Then, he asked the plowman there as if nothing had happened.

"How hard you work! You plow a very large field! How long did it take to plow the rice field here from the field over that bank?"

"Well, well, sir. You ask me about a strange thing. ."

The plowman had to say in a loud voice, because there was a good distance between him in the rice field and the bailiff standing on a footpath between rice fields.

"Sir, what do you think?"

"I think it took two days."

The bailiff, too, said in a loud voice.

"I began to plow this morning. So, I finished in the morning."

"That is excellent."

"Well, which is best, a yellow or a black one?" the bailiff also asked him loudly.

He didn't know what to say in answer, but it was impermissible that he didn't answer the bailiff.

He put the plow on the rice field. Leaving the cattle to rest for a time, he came up to the footpath between rice fields where the bailiff was standing. Then, he answered in a low voice, drawing up his mouth close to the bailiff's ear.

"It is the yellow one."

The bailiff wondered why he came from the rice field only to say that.

The bailiff asked him, "Why do you say that, coming close to me?"

"Yes, because if I praise one, this means that I decry the other. If I do so, even cattle will be offended. So, I talked to you in whispers."

". . . . . ."

The bailiff was surprised to hear that.

"Is there a man in the world so attentive to respect the feelings of cattle? Well, the peasants of this village are better teachers than we are."

The bailiff left the footpath between the rice fields in a hurry. He felt greatly ashamed.

After that, it is said the bailiff became a changed man—He did not praise or criticize others carelessly.

(Continued from page 6)

MAY 2

* D.P.G. Makoae, newly appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Lesotho to the DPRK, arrived in Pyongyang by air.

* A Burundi delegation for the study of the Juche idea headed by Nuwakamwe Philippe, Member of the Muramvya Provincial Committee of the Union of Revolutionary Youth of Burundi, arrived in Pyongyang.

* A delegation of scholars of Lisbon University of Portugal headed by its Professor Jose Barata Mooura arrived in Pyongyang.

MAY 3

* A delegation for the study of the Juche idea of University of Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania headed by Dr. Katabaro Miti of the University, arrived in Pyongyang.

* A delegation of scholars of Thammasat University of Thailand headed by Prof. Saneh Chamarik of the University, arrived in Pyongyang.

* A Chinese archery team arrived in Pyongyang.

MAY 4

* A government delegation of the DPRK headed by vice-Premier Kye Ung Tae left Pyongyang for Poland to attend the 7th Meeting of the Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of the DPRK and the Polish People's Republic.

* A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by Pak Jong Son, vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the League, left Pyongyang by plane to attend the Second Congress of the Somali Revolutionary Youth Union.

MAY 6

* A delegation of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) headed by E.M.S. Namboodiripad, General Secretary of the Party Central Committee arrived in Pyongyang.

* Leng Qing, Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations, and his party arrived in Pyongyang. (KCNA)

Little Likelihood of Political Liberalization in S. Korea: Far Eastern Economic Review

Far Eastern Economic Review, in its June 2 issue, carried an extensive article on south Korea.

The article quoting a diplomat in Seoul as saying, "(Chon's politics is) cavemen's politics" wrote that "there seems little likelihood of significant liberalization in the future."

The magazine said, "Repeated 'government' denials and Chun's own oft-stated pledge not to extend his current term–ending in the spring of 1988–have not killed suspicion that he will stay on. Failure to back his promise with an institutional framework to prepare for a peaceful change of 'government' is at the root of dogged opposition suspicious of another constitutional rewrite."

Here are excerpts from the article entitled "South Korea '83–Overview."

South Korean newspapers are currently full of opposition demands inside the "national assembly" for the dismissal of minister of finance Kang Kyong Shik, for allegedly trying to cover up the government's role in pushing for a merger between Orient Securities and Sambo Securities against public interests. Sambo, the nation's largest stockbroker, is accused of mismanaging Won 19 billion (US$ 24.84 million) worth of stocks and cash deposited by customers. Even more surprising, given south Korea's universal image as an authoritarian country, is a similar opposition move to oust "minister of the interior" Noh Tae Woo, probably the most powerful figure in the "government" next to "president" Chun Doo Hwan. Noh, a retired general, has been asked to take responsibility for the killing of businessman Kim Kun Jo, who died reportedly from police torture.

These lively debates and brisk opposition moves make Seoul appear much more liberal than the world outside perceives it to be: and superficially, south Korea has a working parliament functioning in its role as check and balance on the administration. But casual viewers overlook is the substance of south Korean-style democracy that has functioned here for 11 years. In addition to the indirect election of the head of state, there is a parliament whose power and authority is severely limited compared with parliaments in other countries: a far cry from parliament before 1972, when the assassinated "president" Park Chung Hee rewrote the constitution. The choice before Chun – as many opposition critics see it – is whether to liberalise his system and give more authority to parliament or to continue, more or less, the process of piecemeal concessions seen over the past three years. It seems that, regardless of what his policymakers say, full political liberalisation will be painstakingly slow.

One diplomat here (in Seoul) describes the situation – a remark not far off the mark.

A series of massive financial and political scandals rocked the "government" last year, tarnishing Chun's image as a reformer. He adroitly surmounted these crises each time, periodically replacing prime, finance, interior and other ministers. He knew that such cosmetics would not fundamentally alleviate the depth of public wrath against the "government", which is why he started step-by-step liberalization to win public support. Most surprising of all was the release – and exiling – of Kim Dae Jung, the leading dissident serving a 20-year prison sentence on sedition charges.

By all indications Chun wants a gradualist approach – never a whole-hearted decision – to restore fully the democratic institutions which existed before 1972. Nowhere is this approach more evident than in the decision to reinstate 250 politicians whose civil rights were removed until autumn 1988. The first list of people allowed to resume political activities – out of a total of 555 – failed to cover important figures who might have posed a significant threat to the regime: for instance Kim Jong Pil, former premier under Park, Kim Dae Jung and Kim Young Sam, leader of the now-disbanded New Democratic Party which fought so heroically against Park. Of these three, the plight of Kim Young Sam seems most notable as he remains the sole political leader still under detention.

Beyond these moves, there seems little likelihood of significant liberalization in future. Indirectly, this view was confirmed by the partial reshuffling in March of the ruling "Democratic Justice Party" (DJP) top leadership. Lee Chae Hyong–figurehead representative of the party which controls 151 seats in the 176-member assembly – was replaced by Chin Iee Ki, a world nocrat strong on policy matters but considered weak on political leadership and even more lacklustre and pliant than Lee. Lee's replacement drew much attention because he was beginning to speake out at provincial party rallies, making headlines declaring: "Politics which only emphasises reform but ignores democratic endeavours turns into a dictatorship" Tough political and social reforms as be blended with progress on the political front. "Only when these two requirements are properly mixed, can we achieve a national reconciliation and make Korea an advanced nation."

It was a brave comment for a party originally launched by a group of retired army intelligence officers and widely known for its adherence to military discipline and push-button mentality. Lee, it seemed, was raising a refreshing voice of dissent in the political wilderness marked by massive purifications in all sectors of south Korean society in the last three years. He was urging the party to take stock of its past record and chart a new course in favour of more democratic porgress.

Whether his stand-out remarkdour was motivated by a wish to retain his number two position in the party or he was speaking out because he knew he was being eased out of it, is not known. But the debate he kicked off represented an important opportunity for Chun to move his party away from what Lee described as the "olive-green colour of military uniforms" to democracy's blue hue. Lee was removed, the debate was scotched and the party has gone back to its old familiar silence.

Meanwhile, other changes in the party are not encouraging. Nomination of moderates such as Chae Mun Shik (speaker), Yun Kil Jung (vice-speaker) and Lee Jong Chan (floor leader) is meant to assure a smoother operation of the assembly. This softer image will be required particularly when Seoul hosts the 70th Congress of the Inter-Parliamentarians Union in September. Chae, Yun and several others who have won subcommittee chairmanship belong to former opposition parties. But day-to-day operation of the party remains in the iron grip of secretary- general Kwon Ik Hyon, Chun's classmate at the military academy. The new leadership is as tough as ever and seems committed to minimal liberalisation, covering this weakness with development designed to win public support by cutting down administrative red-tape and ensuring better social institutions.

The Democratic Korea Party, the largest opposition grouping which control 81 setas in the assembly, re-elected Yu Chi Song as its president on March 9. The party's biennial convention seem eloquently demonstrated its progressive disintegration over the years, partly due to its own failures but mostly to "government" pressure. Departing from its long tradition, Yu ran solo and confirmed his re-election by applause from the convention floor with no debate whatsoever. Party dissidents were simply not invited. The whole proceedings went so efficiently that they took just two hours and 10 minutes – two hours shorter than had been originally intended.

Slogan adorning the platform called for "peaceful change of government" and urged: "Fight for press freedom." They not only appeared incongruous but were a sad commentary on the party's helplessness and frustration at its inability to change anything. Yu pledged, in his acceptance speech, a vigorous fight for the passage of political bills including revision of laws defining the authority of the "assembly", controlling the press and outlining local autonomy. "One most vital factor in bringing about our national reunification is consolidating the foundation for democracy," he thundered. Although that remark won the usual applause, few delegates agreed it could be brought about under the present government.

To be sure, these are essential opposiiton demands to make south Korea's parliamentary system a littme more decent and workable. Under the present assembly law, for instance, only the home affairs ment committee can review the "government's budget bill; no assembly member can speak beyond 30 minutes unless authorised by the speaker who, when criticism of the "president" or "government" is voiced, sometimes has the microphone cut off.

Yu has the difficult task of fighting for changes within the political framework set by Chun, not beyond it. He will not – cannot under the circumstances– resort to extraparliamentary tactics such as street demonstrations or other tough action to press his demands. But the alternative is the helplessness of a minority. Recently, he stood powerless as the DJP reneged on its promise to deliberate these political bills seriously in the now-closed April session. Nor has he been successful in firing Noh or Kang. Motions recommending their dismissal were disproved by a progovernment majority.

In the long run, the biggest political storm may yet be in the making, in view of recently rewakened rumours of a new "constitutional" revision. Repeated "government" denials and Chun's own oft-stated pledge not to extend his current term he will stay on. Failure to back his promise win an institutional framework to prepare for a peaceful change of government is at the root of dogged opposition suspicious of another constitutional rewrite. Others maintain that Chun will not relinquish a chance to host the grand opening of the 1988 Olympics, the crowning occasion to celebrate Seoul's coming-of-age celebrations. Under the present constitution, that event will be overseen by another president.

No less important than whether he will step down in time is the question, who will succeed him – and how? A civilian or another retired general? Will he be elected by universal vote or by the same collegium which chose Chun? The prospect for genuine stability hinges on these questions because, more and more, south Koreans have come to believe that their economic development over the last two decades has not been matched by commensurate political progress. As he gets closer to his 1988 deadline, Chun will come under growing pressure to provide clear answers to these questions.

Chinese Premier, from Page 1

Continued efforts will be made to improve the people's living standards in both town and country, he stressed.

The Premier said that from now on stress should be laid on the development of education, science and technology.

Premier Zhao Ziyang said that China must continue to modernise its national defence and raise its defence capabilities to cope with international developments.

On Taiwan and Hong Kong issues, he said:

We must continue our efforts to end as soon as possible the artificial barrier that separates the people on both sides of the Taiwan Straits.

We shall, at an opportune moment, recover Chinese sovereignty over Hongkong and take appropriate measures to maintain its prosperity.

On China's relations with the U.S.A., he said that the Chinese Government and people will never tolerate any infringement on China's sovereignty or any interference in its internal affairs.

The United States worked out the so-called Taiwan relations act and continues to sell arms to Taiwan in flagrant violation of the public commitments it has undertaken in all the Sino-U.S. communiques and the principles governing the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations that both parties agreed to, he pointed out.

After referring to China's relations with Southeast Asia and other Asian countries, he laid stress on the cooperation with Third World countries.

Noting that the next five years are a very important period for the socialist economic construction and for the work of all other domains, Premier Zhao Ziyang stressed:

We should continue to allow full scope for our ingenuity, stubbornly conduct a devoted labour drive, earnestly and substantially work and overcome all stumbling blocks lying on our way of advance and thus firmly accelerate the cause of socialist modernization of China.

Kim Yong Sam, from Page 1

try," said a statement by Kim Chol, 57, one of south Korea's best known opposition politician.

Kim Chol, former head of the "United Socialist Party," was the sixth figure to act in sympathy with Mr. Kim Yong Sam following Rev. Ham Sok Hon and Rev. Moon Ik Hwan and three others.

On May 31, five prominent dissidents, including Rev. Ham Sok Hon and Rev. Moon Ik Hwan, entered on hunger strikes to support Mr. Kim Yong Sam's objectives.

They say the five are still continuing hunge strikes after Mr. Kim Yong Sam ended his hunger strike.

Kim Dae Jung Takes to Street to Support Kim Yong Sam

Mr. Kim Dae Jung joined a rally held on June 4 in Washington in support of the former leader of the NDP.

About 70 persons, including south Korean residents in the United States and members of American human rights groups, attended the rally at Dupont Circle located close to the south Korean "embassy" in the United States.

After the two-hour gathering, the participants demonstrated in the circle. Some of them went on hunger strike after the demonstration. It was the first time Mr. Kim Dae Jung took to the street to deliver a public speech and joined a demonstration since he came to the United States last December.

About 50 south Korean residents in Japan held a rally in Tokyo on June 5 in support of Kim Yong Sam's hunger strike for democratic reforms.

The rally in a park in Tokyo's Ginza was sponsored by the Japan Headquarters of the Korean Congress for Democracy and Unification (Hanmintong) and other organizations supporting democratization of south Korea.

After the rally, the participants demonstrated in downtown Tokyo for about one hour.

Japan Socialist Party Chairman Asukan Ichio told reporters in the northeastern Japan city of Niigata on June 5 the largest Opposition party in Japan will firmly support Kim's action.

Asukan said Kim' hunger strike is designed to restore democracy in his country and added his party will strengthen solidarity with those fighting for peaceful unification of the divided neighbour.

Den Hideo, leader of the Opposition United Social Democratic Party on June 4 said he wants to fly to Seoul for a sympathy on Kim Yong Sam.

Touching on the next meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) scheduled for October in Seoul, Den said he did not think south Korea was a suitable place for the meeting, as democracy there was under restraint.

Japanese delegates should not participate in the meeting under such circumstances, he added.

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